

of its peculiar tentacles. It is, of course, quite possible that such have been overlooked, especially in view of the fact that so few of the Cestodes known to science have been examined in a living condition. Their extreme retractility, amounting almost to disappearance, would render it most easy to miss them in sections through the scolex. I have myself been unable to discover them in sections of *Rhabdometra cylindrica*. If this lack of tentacles is only apparent and due to the difficulty of seeing them, it may be that this worm is identical with *Rhabdometra numida*, a species described by Fuhrmann from the Guinea-fowl *N. ptilorhyncha*\*. While therefore I believe myself to be correct in describing the worm as a "new tentaculate Cestode," it may not be a new Cestode. But further investigation is required before it can be asserted that the existence of retractile tentacles is characteristic of the genus *Rhabdometra*, and, for the matter of that, of other genera.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

November 19th, 1919.—Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'The Pleistocene Deposits around Cambridge.' By Prof. John Edward Marr, Sc.D., F.R.S., V.P.G.S.

This paper deals with the deposits in the immediate vicinity of Cambridge, and contains new records of sections, fossils, and imprints. It is pointed out that, owing to alternating periods of erosion and aggradation, relative height above sea-level is not a trustworthy index of antiquity, and modifications of the classification proposed by W. Penning and A. J. Jukes-Browne are indicated.

The Author suggests the following chronological sequence, in descending order:—

	<i>Feet.</i>
(1) Barnwell Station Beds.....	20
(2) Newer Downing Site Beds .....	35
(3) Newer Barnwell Village Beds.....	45
(4) Huntingdon Road Clays .....	70
(5) Observatory Beds .....	85
(6) <i>Corbicula</i> Gravels (Barnwell village, etc.) ...	30

\* Swedish Zool. Exp. Egypt, pt. iii. 1909, p. 36.

The figures on the left give the approximate height above sea-level.

It is believed that Nos. 6 and 5 were formed during a period of aggradation, and 4-1 during one of subsequent erosion with minor aggradation; but it cannot be conclusively proved that 6 and 3 are of different ages, although the deposition of the beds 6 below those of series 3, where they occur together, and the occurrence of *Hippopotamus* and *Belgrandia marginata* with *Corbicula* suggest an early date for these *Corbicula*-bearing beds.

Taking the beds in the order of reputed age, the following observations are noted:—

Chellean implements have been found at low levels at Barnwell and Chesterton, and may belong to the beds 1. The Observatory Beds have yielded abundant implements of Chellean, Acheulean, and early Mousterian types, the last-named apparently in deposits later than those containing the two first-named. Unfortunately mollusca and mammalia are very rare in these beds. The Huntingdon Road Clays require much further work, as only poor exposures have hitherto been found, and it is not clear that they are newer than the Observatory Beds.

The beds referred to the Newer Barnwell Village Series contain abundant remains of the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and fairly numerous horse-bones. Implements associated with them suggest an Upper Palaeolithic age.

The Newer Downing Site Beds have yielded a cold molluscan fauna. They are probably somewhat earlier than the Barnwell Station Series, which has furnished a similar molluscan fauna, and also an Arctic flora, the plants of which were identified by the late Mr. Clement Reid. Reindeer occurs in these beds.

The paper is chiefly a record of facts, but it is intended to be preliminary to a detailed survey of the Pleistocene deposits of the Great Ouse Basin, which are so important as throwing light upon the relationship of the Palaeolithic beds to the glacial accumulations, and also to the marine beds of March and the Nar Valley.

Appendix I, on the Non-Marine Mollusca, is supplied by Alfred Santer Kennard, F.G.S. and Bernard Barham Woodward, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Lists are given of the non-marine mollusca from the various sections, with their degrees of frequency. These lists are based on examination of old collections and on a large amount of new material. Notes are appended on some of the species, and conclusions as to the ages of the Cambridge gravels are given, based on the molluscan evidence.

Appendix II, on the Implements, is supplied by Miles C. Burkitt, M.A.